

AN INLAND VARIETY OF PROSERPINACA PALUSTRIS.—*Proserpinaca palustris* L. as it occurs in the coastal districts of eastern America has the fruit acutely angled and with three essentially flat faces. In the interior of the continent, however, where typical *P. palustris* is at least local, there occurs a plant which is so like it in foliage-character that it has passed without question as good *P. palustris*, but which in its extreme development, as shown by plants from the Great Lake region and Missouri, has the fruits rounded and plump, with scarcely defined angles. The fruit is also slightly smaller than in the best-developed *P. palustris*, but comparison shows several of the eastern specimens in which the fruit is scarcely larger. Other specimens from the Great Lakes have the fruit definitely though not very sharply angled so that, although in its extreme development the plump-fruited plant appears quite distinct, it seems more properly treated as an inland variety rather than a species, and it may be designated

PROSERPINACA PALUSTRIS L., var. **amblyogona**, n. var., fructu subgloboso vel ellipsoideo 3.5–4.5 mm. longo 2.5–3.5 mm. crasso, angulis obtusis vel rotundatis.—ONTARIO, shore of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, July 31, 1871 (*J. Macoun*): INDIANA, wet ditch, Roby, July 18, 1906 — TYPE (*O. E. Lansing*, no. 2569): MISSOURI, swamps, Butler County, July 27, 1892 (*H. Eggert*), October 15, 1905 (*B. F. Bush*, no. 3700).—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

TWO INTRODUCED PLANTS.—Early last summer Mr. W. P. Rich and I, while exploring the made land at South Boston, near the water front, came across large quantities of a fleshy annual. Its general appearance was that of young *Suaeda*, and some of it was actually growing under halophytic conditions. About the middle of September I secured specimens in fruit, not fully matured. When I compared it with the true *Suaedas* it seemed very different, nor did it agree with any of the other genera of *Chenopodiaceae* described in the Manuals.

Dr. B. L. Robinson of the Gray Herbarium has identified it for me as *Bassia hirsuta* (L.) Aschers. Its synonymy shows that at one time or another it has been placed in several different genera of the family. It is easily distinguished from *Suaeda* by its pubescence, and its ovoid axillary fruit. It is especially interesting to find a European plant adapting itself so readily to halophytic conditions in the New World. So far as I know, this is its first appearance here.